Indorse Campaign

Minnespolis will be the American Stockholm, according to a leading article, which appeared yesterday in "The Bulletin," the official organ of the People's Council, a pacifist's organization, with headquarters at 70 Fifth Avenue. The article called "A Tale of Two Cities-Stockholm and Minneapolis," attacks the Administration for preventing American delegates from attending the international peace conference, and boasts that neither Samuel Gompers nor Secretary of State Lansing can interfere with the session of the People's Council, which will be held at Minnespolis from September 1 to 6. The bulletin, which leads off with this article, the second of the American pacifist conference, will be sent, it is said, to 10,000 persons to stimulate interest. party.

Pacifist View of Conference

to hold an International Conference letin there. Rich men, poor men, free men, and soldier men will all be talking about Stockholm by Labor Day. Mothers and fathers of conscripts, and the conscripts themselves, and their wives and sweethearts will be saying. Thank God they're talking sense in Stockholm. There will be hope in every home.

"The financial columns of all the daily newspapers will contain articles on The Danger of Peace.' Statesmen, diplomatists, and army and navy staff efficers in Washington, London, Paris of the construction of Great Britain, the for each of the additions of Great Britain, the for econstruction of Great Britain, the for every home was that the House of Lords be abolished, and in its place be established, and in its place be established "a chamber based on the representation, not of geographical areas, but of occupations, industrial, professional and domestic." It also asks that all titles and state-granted titles be abolished.

The programme also calls for the sake that all men and women willing to work be paid of Washington and Lincoln and bring shame and dishonor on the 'professor' in the White House, who is the support of the capitalistic magnates of this there. Rich men, poor men, free men,

Stockholm.' There will be nope in every home.

"The inancial columns of all the daily newspapers will contain articles on 'The Danger of Peace.' Statesmen, diplomatists, and army and navy staff officers in Washington, London, Paris and Berlin will be in a panic at the likelihood of 'Peace without victory.' Editors of most of the papers—aided women, and old-age pensions are among to the proposals made. and Berlin will be in a panic at the likelihood of 'Peace without victory.' Editors of most of the papers—aided by the censors—will 'elaborate' the news from Stockholm, in the best Creel style, so that the delegates themselves will not be able to recognize their own specches. But truth, like murder, will out.

"'You can fool all the people some of the time, and you can fool some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time, said—gested that a sleeve chevron be used.

and women willing to work be paid even when their work happens not to be needed. State ownership of fundamental industries, maternity benefits, full political rights to all men and women, and old-age pensions are among other proposals made.

To Tresca America's declaration of a war to make the world safe for democracy is nothing but a lie, an "intervited states of the situation in Russia.

To Tresca America's declaration of a war to make the world safe for democracy is nothing but a lie, an "intervited states and dishonor on the 'professor' in the White House, who is the sup-port of the capitalistic magnates of this starry Republic of the Dollar."

To Tresca America's declaration of a war to make the world safe for democracy is nothing but a lie, an "invented women, and old-age pensions are among other proposals made.

Charles Edward Russell concerning the statery Republic of the Dollar."

To Tresca America's declaration of a war to make the world safe for democracy is nothing but a lie, an "invented women, and old-age pensions are among other proposals made.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The government purposes to give soldiers a distinctive mark for each six months of service.

LONDON and the people some of the time, and the thouse, who is the sup-posal statery Republic of the Dollar."

To Tresca America's declaration of a war to make the world safe for democracy is nothing but a lie, an "invented world safe for a war to make the capitalistic magnates of this starry Republic of the Dollar."

To Tresca America's declaration of a

Lincoln. Three years of fooling is about long enough for most of us.

Stockholm of U. S.,
Pacifists' Boast

People's Council Says Conference at Stockholm will talk about no annexations, indemnities, reparation, restitutions, and economic war after the war. But the international conference at Stockholm will talk about no annexations, no indemnities, revolution, reconstruction and reconciliation. For those are the things that the workers of England, France, Russian and Germany care most about nowadays. And the workers of America are not indifferent to them either.

But Mr. Gompers and Mr. Lansing think that it would be unsafe for democracy to have any Americans go to democracy to the tenches. If President Wilson were standing for dustrial Workers of the World are passports to the trenches. If President Wilson were standing for dustrial Workers of the World are resident many votes.

But In Enemics Within

Tresca's Syndicalist "L'Avvenire" Calls America's War One of Conquest—"Forward" Declares

Nation for Peace

From all over the Atlantic seaboard, from California, from Florida, from and spheres of political influence in and spheres of political influence in canda, members of the International control of the propose of the continues, "Go 'democracy the public treasure is being replaced by an individual governments and the workers of England, France, Russian democracy of the United States, the little of it that is

workers of America will soon make themselves heard. They will speak through the great constituent assembly of the People's Council of America. Mayor Van Lear of Minnespolishas officially informed the People's Council of the cordial welcome that awaits them in this city.

ty, established recently by the Brit-National Council of Workmen and Pacifist View of Conference

"Despite the oppositions of all the governments—except the Russian—Stockholm will be the capital of the world next month," the article says. "This is what a few Socialists can do for a city nowadays when they decide held on International Conference lettin."

Ish National Council of Workmen and Soldiers, would be proposed in modified form at Minneapolis. The ideas were set forth in "The Herald," a labor weekly which circulates freely in Great Britain, but which, it is said, is not permitted to be sent abroad. A copy of the newspaper report, however, was smuggled to this country, and reprinted yesterday in "The Bulletin."

Would Have Titles Abolished

the Standards, taxation, high cost of living, constitutional rights, democratic labor standards, taxation, high cost of living, constitutional rights, democratic contributors. The manufactor of foreign policy, and conscription."

It was this pro-German organ of syndicalism and other isms of industrial unrest that was denied the use of the mails on July 16 and readmitted two weeks later. In the mean time the editor had mailed an appeal to some of his readers, urging them to contribute to his "holy cause." In the current issue of his sheet he publishes the names and addresses of some of the names and addresses of some of the contributors. They number more than three hundred and represent twenty six states of the Union, as well as three provinces in Canada. Naturally, most of them are from the vicinity of living, constitutional rights, democratic control of foreign policy, and conscription."

It was announced at the People's Council headquarters in this city yesterday that the suggestions for national reconstruction of the People's party, established recently by the British National Council of Workmen and Soldiers, would be proposed in modified.

was quite mild as compared with its previous anti-American diatribes, but current issue conforms more nearly to the real intentions of the editor, as in-dicated in his appeal to his readers for aid. This appeal was addressed to those who, reading "L'Avvenire," "have felt growing in your hearts a faith in a to-morrow of revenge" and a desire to draw within "our orbit others languishing under the yoke of the bourgoisie."

being replaced by an individual govern-ment possessing characteristics sim-ilar to those of the cherished absolut-ism of Old Russia."

It is in the same vein that one of the contributors makes a still more vicious attack on the American war

It pains this contributor that the

It pains this contributor that the American people, in the face of these heavy onslaughts on their liberties, should "romain inert, indifferent, while the reactionaries are Prussianizing America." They have, he thinks, allowed the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence to become mere "scraps of paper"—which is just the very idea advanced by "The Masses," "The Blast" and the "Stants-Zeitung."

Tresca's opposition to the successful prosecution of the war against Germany is strongly supported by the "Jewish Daily Forward," which is convinced that the "Washington government has forced the war upon the people and agaigst their wish" and is certain that 80 per cent of them are today in favor of immediate peace. This sentiment is developed in a long editorial in the issue of August 12, which reads in part: reads in part:

"Any one speaking at present about peace commits treason. These are the last words of an interview with Charles Edward Russell concerning

it would be best the war should stop as soon as possible. Every friend of the Russian Revolution would like peace to be concluded as quickly as possible. No matter how much one may sympathize with the Allies and their aims, he will be forced to admit that the Russian Revolution is more important than any of the Allies aims, and even all the aims of the Allied nations put together. What importance has, for instance, the question of Alsace-Lorraine compared to the Russian Revolution?

"The liberty of Russia, the freedom of the greatest nation on earth, the freedom of a country which covers one-sixth of the globe, is the most important result, the greatest gain, in the present war, but the longer the war continues the bigger will be the danger for the great Russian revolution.

"One may consider the continuance."

"One may con sian revolution.

"One may consider the continuance of the war as most vital and desirable, but every one will concede that it will be impossible for the Russian people to settle these two gigantic problems at once. One thing has to be sacrificed in favor of the other; either the war for the revolution, or the revolution for the war.

Russell Is Denounced

As Mere War Patriot

"Every friend of the Russian revolution may, therefore, wish peace—
the earlier the better—and if Edward Russell claims that any one
speaking now of peace is committing
treason, then we must say that Edward Russell is more war patriot
than friend of the Russian revolu-

than friend of the Russian revolution.

"Should Russell's war patriotism,
however, not have been cooled down
while being in Russia he might at
least, and most probably, be moved
to a different view, and his eyes will
probably open to witness how much
opposed to war the American people
are, and that the Washington government has forced the war upon the
people and against their wish.

"The peace movement in the
United States is growing daily. The
World' correspondent in Washington
publishes the sentiments of the Con-

publishes the sentiments of the Con-gressmen and Senators about the war, and his outlooks are not pleas-

war, and his obtions are not pleasant ones for the war patriots.

"He reports that the sentiments of the representatives have lately begun to differ. The reports they receive from their districts are against the war, the peace movement becomes stronger and stronger and the peo-ple are very much dissatisfied with the present government and with Congress, though to save the situa-tion they try to influence the Presi-dent, that he should do something to

arouse the patriotism and weaken the growing desire for peace. "It is to be doubted whether the President will be able to do anything President will be able to do anything in this direction. His war speeches have helped little until now to arouse the war enthusiasm, and there is little hope that he will have any further success.

"When America stepped into the war the people did not understand the whole seriousness of the situation, and remained indifferent toward all that had been done by the government and Congress.

"But when the people began to understand the whole gravity of the misfortune which has been brought upon them they passed from indifference to open enmity.

"And should Edward Russell cling to his opinion that he who speaks now about peace is a traitor, then he will have to declare a good 80 per cent of the American population as traitors."

Postal Officials Forbid Use of Mails to Two Radical Magazines ,

O'Leary to Seek Writ

Ready to Carry Fight Against **Burleson to Supreme** Court

"The Masses," the radical anti-war magazine, lost another engagement yesterday in its series of conflicts with Postmaster Thomas G. Patten. And the forces of discontent received another blow yesterday when "The Bull," Jeremiah O'Leary's periodical, learned that Postmaster General Burleson had decided at a hearing at Washington that the July and August issues were unmailable under the provisions of the

espionage act. Because the August number of "The Masses," which the postoffice declared unmailable, did not go through the mails, Postmaster Patten wrote Merrill Rogers, the business manager, yesterday that the publication was not "newspaper or other periodical publication" within the meaning of the law governing mailable matter of the second class, and furthermore was not regularly issued at stated intervals as a newspaper or other periodical publication, and therefore was not entitled to go through the mails at second class rates of postage.

Will Seek Injunction

Will Seek Injunction

L. S. Bedford, managing editor of "The Bull," said that an injunction against the postoffice authorities would be sought, and that meantime the magazine would be sold on the newsstands. The legal fight, he said, may reach the Supreme Court.

The case of "The Masses" is radically different, according to its business manager, who asserted that the September number had not yet been declared unmailable, although the postoffice authorities have held it up for

The case of "The Masses" is radically different, according to its business manager, who asserted that the September number had not yet been declared unmailable, although the post-office authorities have held it up for two weeks. two weeks.

two weeks.

"Postmaster Patten would not permit us to send the August number through the mails," Mr. Rogers declared, "and now he has penalized us for not sending it through. He has used Judge Hough's stay of Judge Hand's injunction to stop him from denying us the privilege of the mails as a basis for his technical trick to ruin us. Judge Hough's decision presupposed that it would only affect the August issue. August issue.

Will Be On News Stands "The tactics of the postoffice tickle one's sense of ironic humor. Personally, I am glad they have revoked the Arrine (Br.).

'The Masses' Again
Barred by Patten;
Ban on 'The Bull'

Ban on 'The Bull' Ban on 'The Bull' it on the newsstand try. The Washington our sales have dou-

"In Washington our sales have doubled many times since the war began, and 'The Masses' is said to be the favorite magazine of Congressmen. Moreover, since the September number of the magazine has not been deeped unmailable, we still have the privilege to mail copies to our subscribers at the first class postage rate."

Gilbert E. Roe, counsel for "The Masses," yesterday brought a second injunction suit in the Federal District Court against Postmaster Patten, in which he contends that the use of the second class mail is necessary for the success of "The Masses." The complainant asks for an injunction to restrain the Post-

Shipbuilders Agree To Plans for Speed

for an injunction to restrain the Post-

Will Accept Material Rushed acter. to Them by Emergency Fleet Corporation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 .- At a conort to speed up construction on ships commandeered by the government. Pafort to speed up construction on ships commandeered by the government. Pacific shipbuilders were represented at the conference by their Eastern agents, and, it is expected, will ratify the cooperative agreement negotiated to-day. The shipbuilders will be represented by the salestad by Senator.

by a purchasing agent to be selected by the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, who will work in conjunction with the purchasing representative of the fleet corporation. Through cooperation with the War Industries Board the When the name of Colonel Reichmann fleet corporation will undertake to secure delivery of all necessary supplies, through priority arrangements, to consession of information which he becerns working on commandeered ships. lieved would debar Colonel Reichmann

52 Ships Arrive in a Day

17 American Vessels Among Those Reaching Port

moico (An.),
chilies (Am.),
geratora (No.),
uca d. Abrusai (Ital.),
uca d. Abrusai (Ital.),
citaterinostav (Russ.),
chunga (Br.),
chunga (Br.),
philadeiphia (Am.),
philadeiphia (Am.) uterinoslav (Russ.), unga (Br.), om (Br.) iterinoslav (Russ.).

Nils (Nor.).

non. Br.).

Locakhart (Br.sch.).

E. Locakhart (Br.sch.).

Sarr River (Br.).

sarr River (Br.).

sarr River (Br.).

sarr River (Am.).

Blo Claro (Br.).

Rigel (Fr.).

Rigel (Fr.).

Santa Marta (Am.).

Saracen (Br.).

Santa Marta (Am.).

Charged Against

Army Colonel

A., 25th Infantry, on detached duty at master and his agents from refusing to transmit copies of the publication through the mails in the usual way.

Chicago as inspector-general of militia for the Middle West.

Senator Poindexter, of Washington

presented to the Senate Military Affairs Committee a copy of a letter he had received from a friend containing alleged quotations from Colonel Reichmann of extremely pro-German char-

The name of Colonel Reichmann was before the committee as' one of the first officers recommended by the President for promotion to brigadier general. ference of all the Atlantic shipbuilding All but two were approved by, the comcompanies with officials of the Emer- mittee. One of these was Colonel Reichgency Fleet Corporation to-day it was mann and the other was Colonel Henry man and the other was Colonel Henry man and the other was Colonel Henry De Witt Hamilton, of the National Guard of New York. The complaint against concerns with steel and other raw aterials according to needs, in an ef- litical, as he is a Tammany worker and has not seen any active service since he was an adjutant under Governor

> The meeting of the Military Affairs Committee was an executive one, but

session of information which he believed would debar Colonel Reichmann from promotion if it were proved true.

"I make the charge," said Senator Poindexter, "on the strength of the statement of a witness in whom I have confidence. I have sufficient confidence in his reliability to have no doubt of what he says. He has sent me a letter, a copy of which I have left with the Secretary of War and a copy of which I will present to the committee."

The letter declares that on one occasion Colonel Reichmann stated:

"That the United States did in the Civil War the same things that are complained of against the Germans in the present war; that he thinks it is an outrage to send troops to France, as Pershing was sent; that there will be civil war in this country if the government tries to draft men who do not want to go; that we have no business in this war to fight for England."

When asked if he thought England had any business in the war fighting for Belgium he said: "Germany is not fighting Belgium; ir is only fighting England." He also stated that "Germany's submarine warfare is quite what it should be: that the bomb dropping

many's submarine warfare is quite what it should be; that the bomb dropping on English schools was perfectly law-ful and permissible."

THE FOOD BILL AT ALBANY

I have decided to give to the people of this city, in this way, definite information as to the main features of the food bill that Governor Whitman is now trying to put through at Albany. The bill, among other things, provides:

First-A method by which the City of New York can buy food and fuel direct from the producer and sell it to the consumer through such channe's as the City Market Department may determine.

Sesond-A method by which the City can store food so as to prevent some of the enormous waste that now takes place, and by which food can be carried over by the City from a time of plenty to a time of scarcity instead of being carried over, as it now largely is, by the gambler, the hoarder and the speculator.

Third—A method by which additional terminal market facilities may be had so that a larger quantity of food can be brought more expeditiously and economically into this city.

This would enable the City to have public markets that would be real and not a sham, for public markets in New York simply served by nearby farms are a joke. If all the land within trucking distance of this city were put under intensive cultivation, it would only produce a small fraction of the food consumed in this city. Our food comes from all parts of the United States and other countries. Quantities of chickens come from Texas, butter from California, eggs from China, etc.

Fourth—A method of informing the consuming public, through bulletins and other channels, as to the supply of food and prices of

Fifth—A method by which the State Commission can co-operate with and assist the Federal authorities.

Sixth-A method by which railroads can be compelled to give preference to the transportation of food and fuel.

Seventh-A method of preventing practices detrimental to the public interest.

Eighth-A method by which the City of New York may issue special revenue bonds to provide better terminal facilities, storage facilities and the like.

In the last ten years there have been spent in this City by the railroads, the City and private corporations over seven hundred million dollars for modern passenger stations, for subways, tunnels and bridges to transport our bodies about the city more expeditiously and economically; whereas practically nothing has been spent to provide

modern facilities for transporting the food that our bodies consume. In the last seven years there has been added to the population of this City as many people as to-day comprise the cities of Boston and San Francisco. The neglect to provide modern facilities for bringing food into New York and distributing it economically is largely responsible for the increased cost of our food. This cannot be corrected without broad constructive legislation at Albany, followed by the immediate intelligent expenditure of effort and money.

Makeshifts, such as co-operative associations, district markets, and the like are ridiculous in the extreme and will get us nowhere under present conditions. The quicker we all awaken to a realization of this and fight for something that is

real, the quicker permanent relief will come. Governor Whitman has been making a continuous, strenuous fight for constructive food legislation. He is to-day up against a ring of unscrupulous speculators and other selfish interests. These men are bending every effort to defeat any kind of real food legislation. These men are openly threatening members of the Legislature in Albany. These men go so far as to say that they will defeat for re-election this Fall any member of the Legislature who refuses to be controlled

The fight is a desperate one; the Governor is standing for legislation which, if successful, will inaugurate a real, constructive worth-while programme to relieve the consumers in this city of at least a part of the burden they are now bearing. It will also be of distinct advantage to the farmers and other producers of food. I am not speaking from superficial knowledge or with any personal axe to grind but from a careful study of this problem for more than three years. The talk that I am anxious to be Commissioner of Markets is nonsense. No man with any appreciation of the problem involved would hanker for such a job. Besides, if I were seeking it, all I would have to do would be to resign from the Palisades Park Commission and take the Market Commissionership, which the Mayor has offered me; but I feel that my moral obligation in connection with the Park is very great, and I do not want to leave the Park Commission. I have presented the case as it is. I cannot too earnestly urge the people of this city, between now and next Wednes-

day, when the Legislature meets again, to let every member of the Legislature from Greater New York, whether he be a

Democrat or a Republican, understand that they expect him to support the Governor by voting for his bill. This is not a political question; it is an economic question, and party lines should be cast aside in an effort to

In the up-State papers of Monday morning I shall give to the producers of food the reasons why, in my judgment, they should support the Governor in his fight.

The Following Are the Assemblymen from Greater New York:

Queens County. PETER A. LEININGER. PETER J. M'GARRY. WILLIAM H. O'HARE. FRANK E. HOPKINS. Kings County. GEORGE II. ERICSON. PATRICK H. LARNEY FRANK J. TAYLOR. PETER A. M'ARDLE. Name. Queens County. PETER M. DALY..... Kings County.

The Following Are the State Senators from Greater New York:

WILLIAM J. HEFFERNAN..... 5

CHARLES F. MURPHY.....

DANIEL J. CARROLL ...

 Name.
 18

 WILFRED E. YOUKER.
 18

 BENJAMIN KLINGMANN.
 19

 AUGUST C. FLAMMAN.
 20

 JOSEPH A. WHITEHORN.
 21

 CHARLES H. DUFF.
 22

 ABRAHAM I. SHIPLACOFF.
 23
 New York County. JOHN J. RYAN...
PETER J. HAMILL...
CAESAR B. F. BARRA...
HENRY S. SCHIMMEL...

New York County.

 MAURICE M'DONALD
 5

 NATHAN D PERLMAN
 6

 PETER P. M'ELLIGOTT
 7

 ABRAHAM GOODMAN
 8

 CHARLES D. DONOHUE
 9

 ABNER GREENBERG
 10

 JAMES F. MAHONY
 11

 JOSEPH D. KELLY
 12

 FREDOLIN F. STRAUB
 13

 ROBERT L. TUDOR
 14

 ABRAM ELLENBOGEN
 15

 MARTIN H. M'CUE
 16

JACOB KOENIG...... 12

JAMES J. WALKER..... 13

JAMES A. FOLEY...... 14

 Name.
 Dist.

 MARTIN BOURKE
 17

 MARK GOLDBERG
 18

 PERRY M. ARMSTRONG
 19

 FRANK ARANOW
 20

 HAROLD C. MITCHELL
 21

 MAURICE BLOCH
 22

 EARL A. SMITH
 23

 OWEN M. KIERNAN
 24

 ROBERT M'C. MARSH
 25

 MEYER LEVY
 28

 SCHUYLER M. MEYER
 27

 CHARLES NOVELLO
 28

ROBERT F. WAGNER 18

ALBERT OTTINGER...... 18

EDWARD J. DOWLING...... 19

SALVATORE A. COTILLO..... 20

ALFRED D. BELL...
TIMOTHY F. GOULD.
JACOB GOLDSTEIN. Bronx County.
 WILLIAM S. EVANS
 32

 EARL H. MILLER
 33

 M. MALDWIN FERTIG
 34

 JOS. M. CALLAHAN
 35
 Richmond County. HENRY A. SEESSELBERG.....

Richmond County. GEORGE CROMWELL..... 23

GEORGE W. PERKINS